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7762 日三十月八

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1917.

五拜禮 號八廿月九英港香

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REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

THE OFFENSIVE IN FLANDERS.

The Hardest Battle of the War.

London, September 27.
Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters states:—The Flanders campaign continues with a strategic idea and tactical methods which show the consummate skill with which the teachings of war have been applied. On Thursday last we hit into the great Flanders ridge system to a depth of 1,500 yards. To-day we have gone on to a scarcely less degree. The resistance is very bitter and, despite the commonness of the phrase, I honestly believe that the fight which developed at daylight this morning will prove the hardest in the war. The latest news is of the best. We have advanced three quarters of a mile across ground of the utmost tactical value. There have been no counter-attacks as yet, though we have been prepared for them. The aggregate of casualties is probably low in proportion to our gains.

Extremely Heavy German Losses.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Later accounts show that the fighting yesterday afternoon and evening was exceedingly severe. The enemy spared no effort to regain important ground which we had captured. The enemy made four separate counter-attacks with great strength on our new front from Tower Hamlets to the St. Julien-Gravenstafel Road. The struggle was most severe in the area south of Polygon Wood, where English, Scottish, Welsh and Australian troops defeated repeated attempts to break in position. All the enemy attempts were repulsed. His losses are extremely heavy. In the evening the fighting died down, leaving us in possession of the ground captured.

British Hold Their Gains.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters says:—Despite repeated and violent enemy counter-attacks on the positions which we won yesterday, we held the whole of our gains, with one or two trifling exceptions, which in no wise affect the immense value of the victory. The slight re-entries which the Germans effected at such terrible cost are not likely to avail them much, since our gunners have been pounding them remorselessly all night long. There has been very severe fighting on the slopes of Hill 40, just north of Zonnebeke, and around Cameron's House. The Australians have borne the weight of some most determined counter-attacks in Polygon Wood, in which they have beaten back the enemy every time. South of the Ypres-Menin road, the Germans have been throwing gray waves against the little Tower Hamlets Ridge, with a persistence showing how little General von Arnim regards the losses of which the German wireless messages so light. The brilliant sunrise continues to help us. Visibility is satisfactory and the ground in excellent condition. Our airmen yesterday detected two small concentrations of German artillery, which were forthwith spotted for the guns most successfully, most of the enemy weapons being knocked out.

The great epic of the fighting has been a stand by the Britishers north of the Ypres-Menin road, who were attacked on Tuesday morning by enemy forces outnumbering us by four to one. Our troops were forced back for an appreciable distance. Then they recovered and reorganised under heavy shell-fire. They launched a counter-attack early in the afternoon, winning back to seventy yards of their former line. Yesterday morning they pushed on and found two companies of Argyll Highlanders who had been cut off and given up as lost, but who were still gallantly holding out with corpses piled up all around.

Snatch or German Verdict.

London, September 27.
A German official wireless message says:—The battle of Flanders has been uninterrupted all day and night. At least twelve enemy Divisions, often accompanied by tanks, advanced between Mangelsare and Hollebeke. We repulsed repeated assaults astride Langemarck. The enemy penetrated a distance of one kilometre between St. Julien and the Ypres-Menin road. There was stubborn fighting at Zonnebeke and Gheluvelt. The latter remained ours. Repeated assaults further south broke down.

More Wasted Effort.

London, September 27.
A French communique states:—After a violent bombardment of our positions from Les Vaux Meun, to the west of Carny, the enemy yesterday attacked south of Aibre de Carny. Our fire repulsed him with heavy losses. A second attack down between the casemates of Calvaria Plateaux was also repulsed.

THE IRISH SCHEME.

London, September 27.
The Press Bureau announces that the Irish Convention has concluded the presentation stage in the scheme of Government for Ireland.

WEARING THE ENEMY DOWN.

Allies Waiting for America.

London, September 27.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington says the first United States war communique has been issued. It mainly relates to the operations of the Allies last week, and declares that the Allies, while they definitely possess the ascendancy, are content merely to wear down the enemy until the force of the American Army is felt. It also declares that evidently the enemy does not feel able to undertake his much-advertised offensive.

100 GERMANS ARRESTED AT NEW YORK.

London, September 27.
Reuter's correspondent at New York says a hundred Germans have been arrested and charged with violating permits to enter barred zones. Important documents, also powder which could be used for disabling machinery, have been seized.

AUSTRALIAN LABOUR TROUBLES.

London, September 27.
Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne says the coal miners have declined the Government terms, and the Government is now inviting workers under Government conditions.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

MR. ASQUITH'S WAR SPEECH.

The Allies' Ideal Outlined.

London, September 27.
Wherever we turn in Central and Eastern Europe we see artificial territorial arrangements offending the populations concerned, and which have been and must remain, as long as they continue, seed-plots of unrest and potential war. In conclusion he referred to the claims of Italy, Rumania, Serbia, Poland, Greece and the Southern Slav, and said there must be complete and permanent liquidation of these dangerous accounts on lines of racial affinity, historic tradition and the aspirations of the inhabitants. Our ideal, he said, is the creation of a world-wide policy uniting the peoples in a confederation of which justice will be the base and liberty the corner-stone. The limitation of armaments and international arbitration will be milestones on the road leading to its attainment. (Cheers.)

In his peroration, Mr. Asquith said:—Meanwhile, until the issue is finally decided—and in my judgment it cannot be long delayed—we must keep our powder dry. Thank God, there is nowhere any sign of relaxation of our will or resources. Our gallant Army, under its indomitable chief, is pushing the new offensive in Flanders with cool precision, burning courage and deadly effect. Our sailors, mission workers, captains of industry and finance and thousands of millions of men and women of every degree, sustaining the national effort, are living witnesses of the inspiring power of a great cause and architects and builders of the Temple of Victory. France and Italy, staunch and loyal to the core, are reaping fresh laurels at Verdun and Isonzo; Rumania, amidst domestic troubles and distractions, repudiates and disdains the insulting offer of a separate peace; and America, with illimitable reserves of moral and material strength, throws the mighty sword of the New World into the scale. Notwithstanding the cloud hovering over our banners, with the knowledge that the blood and treasure spent during three years are given with no selfish or worldly cause, with the certainty that in victory for the Allies lies the only hope of the world and a solid and fruitful peace, let us, with tranquil faith and unstinted devotion, persevere to the end. (Cheers.)

NEW BRITISH WAR BONDS.

London, September 27.
There will be a meeting of bankers in the City to-day, attended by Mr. Lloyd George, for the purpose of explaining the Government's intentions regarding the new short-term War Bonds in substitution for Exchequer Bonds.

A SOP TO THE POPE.

Germany's Verbal Peace Note.

London, September 27.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that Germany's verbal Note on the subject of Belgium, mentioned in yesterday's message from Bern, has been much commented upon. It is regarded as a sop to the Pope, but as valueless as a basis of discussion with the Entente. It is a subtle manoeuvre intended to narrow the war issue to Belgium, which Germany now indicates that she cannot hold.

AN AWKWARD REMINDER.

London, September 27.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, in connection with the Barnstorf telegram, mentioned on September 21, Mr. Lansing states that he has conclusive evidence that Count Bernstorff knew on January 19 that the German Foreign Minister had telegraphed the German Minister at Mexico that unrestricted submarine warfare would begin on February 1, but he nevertheless made an endeavour to keep the United States neutral.

THE COTTON REGULATIONS.

London, September 26.
In connection with the regulations for dealings in cottons and futures, the grades will be American good middling, Sakellarides and fully good fair. The trading will be in single months and five months ahead, the first being January to May, 1918. The fluctuation per day will be confined to a penny, American, and three-halfpence Egyptian. Trading by jobbers will be permitted and any class of order may be executed for subjects resident in the British Empire or Allied countries.

FRENCH SHIPPING RETURNS.

London, September 27.
A Paris message says that the shipping arrivals during the past week were 995 and the sailings 1,019. The sinkings were seven vessels over and five under 1,600 tons.

PERU'S DEMAND ON GERMANY.

London, September 27.
Reuter's correspondent at Lima says that the Peruvian Government has sent an ultimatum to Germany demanding satisfaction within one week for the sinking of the sailing vessel Lorton.

ARGENTINA'S WAR FERVOUR.

London, September 27.
Reuter's correspondent at Buenos Aires reports a huge demonstration in favour of a rupture with Germany, many prominent people participating.

SEQUEL TO WOOL SPECULATIONS.

London, September 28.
Reuter's correspondent at Stockholm says the wool merchant, M. Landstrom, has committed suicide. He lost £1,800,000 in speculating, many people being ruined.

NEW RUSSIAN COMMANDERS.

London, September 28.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says General Tchernisov has been appointed in command of the Northern Front and General Volichenko in command of the South-Western Front.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

TEA SUPPLIES.

Marked Scarcity at Home.

London, September 26.
The papers are discussing the possibility of "No tea" replacing the familiar "No sugar" placards in shops, for it is pointed out that the supply of Indian tea marketed in the third week of September was abnormally low. It was under 2,000 packages, as compared with 60,000 normally, whilst the Ceylon supply is almost as low. The inferior facilities for handling in the North make the present landing at Liverpool, instead of London, a contributory cause of the shortage.

AMERICAN SHIPPING PLANS.

A Huge Programme in Hand.

London, September 27.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that at present there are 458 American ships of a tonnage of 2,871,000 available for overseas service. The Emergency Fleet Corporation has commandeered four hundred steel ships of 2,500,000 tons and already contracted for 636 ships of a total tonnage of 3,124,000. Several commandeered ships are already carrying cargo. The ships contracted for, which are being built first, will be launched in two months. The Shipping Board further proposes to construct an additional 7,000,000 tons of ships, for which Congress has asked a vote of a billion dollars.

AMERICA AND THE ALLIES.

London, September 27.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington states that President Wilson has opposed the acceptance of the British House of Commons' invitation to American Congressmen to visit the Front, and the French invitation that Congress be represented at the Inter-Allied Parliament. President Wilson does not wish to give the impression that the United States is bound by alliance with the Entente.

MORE NAVAL AERIAL RIADS.

London, September 27.
The Admiralty announces:—Naval aircraft dropped many tons of bombs on Tuesday night on Thourout, Lightervale and Cortemarck junctions. We scored several direct hits on the lines. All the machines returned.

THE SWEDISH ELECTIONS.

London, September 27.
Reuter's correspondent at Stockholm says that as a result of the elections the new Second Chamber will be composed of 86 Branting Socialists, 12 Independent Socialists, 62 Liberals, 58 Conservatives, and 12 of the Peasant Party.

SINN FEIN LEADER'S DEATH.

London, September 27.
The Sinn Fein leader, Thomas Ashe, who was sentenced to death after the Irish rebellion (the sentence being afterwards commuted to servitude for life) has died in Dublin after hunger-striking. With other Sinn Fein prisoners, he was forcibly fed.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

AUSTRIA'S WAR POLICY.

Amsterdam, Sept. 26.
A message from Vienna states that the Lower House of the Reichsrath assembled yesterday.
The Premier, Dr. Seidler, outlining his policy, dealt with the urgency of social and economic matters, the necessity of a constitutional settlement of relations with Hungary, the regulation of trade and political relations especially with Germany, and bringing about a full realisation of the principle of the equality of all nationalities as the basis of national autonomy while preserving the unity of the State. He declared that the basis of our foreign policy is loyalty to our Allies. Referring to the Papal Note "with pleasure" he reaffirmed his belief in the possibility of agreements for reduction of armaments as a basis, amongst other things of obligatory international arbitration. He declared his readiness to come to an agreement with their enemies on these lines. He was serious and sincere and inspired by the consciousness of strength, but if their enemies did not take the proffered hand Austria would continue the defensive war to the utmost. A strong Austria in which all races are happy is, he said, the guarantee of lasting peace. We are therefore striving to reform the constitution and to resolutely condemn the view held by certain parties that the salvation of Austria is to be hoped for from the enemies of Austria.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

Petrograd, Sept. 27.
General Korniloff and associated Generals have been removed to Bykhov, in the province of Mohilio, pending trial.
A wireless Russian official message says: The enemy penetrated our trenches south-westward of Gory, Sereth, Onou and Dory. A counter-attack restored the position. German aerial forces and submarines are endeavouring to prevent our vessels approaching the Courland coast, and our torpedo boats, submarines and aerial forces near the Courland coast and Irbe Channel are preventing the enemy entering our waters.

EAST AFRICAN AND EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGNS.

London, Sept. 26.
An East African official message says: Our mounted troops have destroyed all the enemy food depots between Mbeikani River and Kilwa Road and are nearing Nangano, an important supply centre, south-eastward of Kilwa. We have engaged the Germans at Mtusi, south-westward of Lindi, and fighting is progressing. We dispersed a company attempting to cross the Luwa River and inflicted severe losses.
An official message from Egypt states that the railway near Maan has been successfully attacked, a bridge destroyed, a train derailed and sixty-eight Turks and two German officers killed, while eighty Turks were taken prisoner. (Continued on page 3.)

WEATHER FORECAST.

FAIR.

Barometer 29.77.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, September 27.
Reuter's states that silver stands at fifty-four. The demand has increased. There are increased offerings and the market is dull.

EARLIER TELEGRAM.

PEACE GUARANTEES.

Fine Speech by Mr. Asquith.
London, Sept. 28.
Mr. Asquith, speaking on War aims at a meeting in Leeds, emphasized that, with negligible exceptions, we had presented an unbroken front and an unshakable resolve for three years and did not require a repetition of the righteousness of our cause to sustain that resolve. But it was useful to repeat to others that the peace for which we are fighting cannot be found in a cessation of hostilities, followed by territorial bargaining ultimately embodied in paper pacts and there left to the mercy of chance. Still less can we look for peace worthy of the name in any arrangement imposed by the victor on the vanquished which ignores the principles of right and defies the historic traditions, aspirations and liberties of the peoples affected. Such so-called treaties simply provide a fertile breeding ground for future wars. An example of this was the treaty of 1871 to which single act of international prohibition a large share of the calamities now devastating the world can be traced. The German reply to the Pope teemed with nebulous and unctuous generalities. There was no indication that Germany would not repeat the crime of 1871 and take practical steps to secure a lasting peace. Was she ready to restore Alsace and give Belgium full independence without reservations and without complete material compensation as possible for the devastation of the country and the sufferings of the people? A definite reply to these enquiries could be given in a couple of sentences worth a whole column of pious platitudes. Mr. Asquith reiterated that we did not aim at the annihilation and degradation of the German people. It was true that the manner in which the war was engineered and still more the brutal cruelty and refined inventive wickedness with which it was carried on must long affect the world's estimate of the German character. Nothing had more consternated the world than German opinions and the fervent applause of the barbarous transgressions of its Government. It shows from what unmeasured perils and from what a setback civilisation and mankind have been delivered now that the Allies have for ever shattered the dreams of a German hegemony. Prussian militarism is our objective. We have no other wish for German democracy than that after shaking off this soul destroying incubus, it should learn the lessons and enjoy fully the blessings of freedom. The positive side of our first aim is not the restoration of the "status quo" but the establishment of an international system under which nations great and small are ensured the stable foundation of independent development. I assume as a matter of course the enemy evacuation of occupied territories in France and Russia. I have already referred to Alsace and Belgium.


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Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.
TO-MORROW.
V.R.C. Annual Aquatic Sports—Third Day.
Douglas Steamship Co.—Shareholders' meeting, noon.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

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HONGKONG.

GENERAL NEWS.

New Shipbuilding Yard.
A new shipbuilding company, of which Sir John Ellerman is the head, has acquired a site for a new shipbuilding establishment. It is 18 acres in extent, situated with railway siding, and has accommodated for four berths. When in full working order it will employ about 3,000 men.

Edinburgh University Candidate.
At a meeting of the Unionist Association of the Edinburgh and St. Andrews Universities in Edinburgh, Sir William Watson Cheyne, Professor of Clinical Surgery at King's College, London, was unanimously adopted as Unionist candidate for the vacancy in the Parliamentary representation of Edinburgh and St. Andrews Universities, caused by the elevation of Sir Christopher Johnstone, K.C., to the judicial bench.

Millionaire's Bequests.
Sir Charles Holcroft, brewmaster and colliery proprietor, who died on March 11, at The Strawberry, Kingswinford, left estate of the gross value of £1,599,877, net personally £1,463,897. He bequeathed £5,000 to Birmingham University to establish a Charles Holcroft Research Fund, and left £500 each to the following institutions:—Royal Orphanage, Wolverhampton; Great Hospital, Dudley; and Corbett Hospital, Stourbridge.

German Girls Matrimony.
Several Swiss newspapers protest against the avalanche of matrimonial circulars which are now arriving in Switzerland from German agencies. The German girls advertising for husbands usually declare that owing to the absence from social life of eligible men "they are compelled" to seek homebodies through the agency of publicity. Most of the would-be wives significantly enough express a willingness to leave the Fatherland, and settle in Switzerland.

Games for Soldiers in France.
Urgent requests are still being received in England from the men at the base camps in France for indoor and outdoor games of all kinds. Gramophones and gramophone records are also required and a bagatelle board has been specially asked for. Remittances of money and kind should be addressed to Princess Helena Victoria, Y.M.C.A., 74, South Audley Street, W.1. Envelopes should be marked "Base Camp Fund," and all inquiries made to the hon. secretary at the same address.

"Shipping and Engineering."
An informative leading article in the current issue of *Shipping and Engineering* on coal gas propulsion discusses the possibility of coal gas replacing petrol owing to the shortage, and the present price making a substitute necessary. It says that it has been found that the ordinary petrol engine installed in motor boats and cars can run equally well on coal gas and suggests that the Gas Co. might find it worth its while to look into the matter as far as local requirements are concerned. Several other articles are included in this issue, and those with shipping and engineering no less interesting as they are, make up a very readable issue.

A Corporal's Tale of Poverty.
A corporal in a labour battalion who was given 10s. from the poor-box on his statement that he was on leave and in a destitute condition, not having received any Army money since May, again attended West London Police Court. He admitted that he had received two pounds as recently as June. Mr. Banks, K.O., the Magistrate, said that on inquiry he found that the man had received £2 17s. 8d. and that there was £3 awaiting him at the Army Pay Office if he took the trouble to apply for it. It also appeared that he had previously been to the Court on a similar mission. The Magistrate added that he came to the conclusion that he had been deceived, and said that since he had given the man the 10s. he had had several letters pointing out that it was a "grave public scandal" that the Government should treat soldiers in such a cruel way. It was a "work of charity" that soldiers should come there and say that the Government was not treating them fairly, when really it was discharging its obligations to them.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Saint of Modern India.
Sir William Wedderburn, who presided at Caxton Hall, Westminster, over a meeting of Indian residents and British sympathizers called to express India's loss in the death of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, said that India had long been the home of saints and sages, and Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji might be called the saint of modern India. He was the author of India's new aspirations and the spiritual father of worthy disciples. Sir Herbert Roberts moved a resolution of sorrow and appreciation, which was carried in silence, and it was resolved to send the resolution to the bereaved relatives.

Pte. H.S. Dougal.

A dinner was given in honour of Pte. H. S. Dougal by the members of No. 3 Section, Shanghai Scottish, on the occasion of departure for home on leave last week. Sergt. O. W. Porter presided supported by Opl. Fernice, Lee-Opl. Batter, and the rest of the section Ptes. MacDonald, Law, Stevenson, Tait, Smart, Jessiman, Padkin, Hay and Opl. Sergt. Turnbull. Following an excellent dinner which was served by Mr. Shepherd, Pte. Dougal was presented with a handsome cigar case with a silver shield bearing the inscription:—Presented to Pte. H. S. Dougal by members of No. 3 section, Shanghai Scottish, September 21, 1917. At most pleasant evening was spent and at its conclusion Pte. Dougal offered a Waltham wrist watch for the best efficient in the section for the coming season.

Austrian Dependence on Germany.

With reference to the meeting of German Deputies from Bohemia, the Czech Press Bureau has just received reliable information about a passage in the speech of Dr. Titta, the President of the German Volkstags, which was not published in the official report. On opening the meeting, Dr. Titta declared:—"All those who say that the new Austria should be ruled rather by the Slavs than by the Germans are our enemies. If the Slav nations were given such measure of independence as the Czech, Socialist Dr. Meissner demands, then we could not conclude any alliance. But because Austria and Germany cannot exist without one another and their alliance must never be broken, things will have to take a different turn. For either Austria will continue to be ruled by the Germans, or she will not exist at all."

Hope Memorabilia.

At Messrs. Christie's recently the sale of the Hope Memorabilia from Despedene was completed. The total sum realized at the recent series of sales was \$124,918, and of this amount \$5,090 17s. was obtained from the third day's sale of the books. As stated in the Times of May 30, these sales included the remaining portion of what was one of the finest collections in England. During the past few years it has been depleted more than once. In 1898, 83 of the Dutch and Flemish pictures were sold en bloc to Mr. Asher Wertheimer and Messrs. Colnaghi for \$121,550; and on another occasion the famous Hope blue diamond was sold for upwards of \$20,000. These, with other sales, would probably bring the total to over \$400,000. There is still, we understand, a considerable quantity of household furniture at Despedene. The only lot among the books to reach three figures consisted of a set of the works of the celebrated engravers and architects, G. B. and F. Piranesi, in 23 volumes, which were purchased at \$190 (Bumpus). Messrs. Sotheby's three days' sale of books and manuscripts realized \$3,659 19s. A copy of the Keimcott Press Chaucer was purchased at \$75 (Bain); and E. L. Stevenson's "To the Thompson Class Club," 1883, a four-page leaf, one of the very few copies known, sold for \$120 (Magg). This was the property of Professor D'Arny Westworth Thompson. The autograph M.S. of the foregoing leaf, on two-page folio, the property of the Thompson Class Club, 1881-8, realized \$190 (Swell).

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pany will be held at the Com-
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for the purpose of receiving the
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together with a Statement of
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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1917.

A JUSTIFIABLE STEP.

We suppose it is only human nature that the decision to hold a drawing for War Bond prizes in connection with "Our Day" should have aroused some little opposition in certain quarters, on the ground that the procedure is scarcely distinguishable from the promotion of lotteries. But while we would not seek to quarrel with the contention that everyone is entitled to his own opinions on this or on any other question, we cannot help thinking that those who set their faces against this proposal are rather over-zealous in their anxiety not to be regarded as inconsistent. We printed on Wednesday an outline of the attitude of the Indian Government on this very question, and those who read the despatch will have noticed that, in authorising the holding of lotteries in aid of the War Loan, the Government recognised that the circumstances were entirely exceptional. That is exactly the position here. No one intends that this War Bond Drawing shall constitute a precedent, or that it shall nullify the law. Exceptional circumstances justify exceptional methods, and there can be no possible harm that we can think of in entering into this mode of raising funds for the war, especially when we remember that all the money paid for tickets goes towards the war in some form or other—money which probably would otherwise not have been secured.

In the ordinary everyday lottery, private profit is an essential element, and what is more, with such ventures permitted wholesale and continuously, there is a strong temptation that they would lead to excesses, in the respect that participants would be encouraged to plunge more deeply into the mire every time fortune went against them. Neither consideration applies in the case of our special Bond Drawing, in which anyone who feels inclined may take a chance, knowing that, in any event, he is helping the war. On the face of it, there would appear to be logic in the view that it is anomalous to hold this drawing, or lottery (for we have no objection to calling a spade a spade) while gambling prohibitions are a regular thing in the Colony, but for the reasons we have cited (and others, such as the taking of personal revenue, which is not uncommon where licensed gambling is permitted) the two cases are not by any means, on all fours. To complete the analogy the drawing or lottery permitted by the Government would need to co-exist permanently, instead of, as in this instance, being confined to one special occasion. Incidentally, too, it may be noted that a far greater anomaly than that now complained of persists in the Colony in regard to gambling than that implied by the plan agreed upon in connection with "Our Day." Why, therefore, special pains should be taken to criticise this essentially exceptional war scheme we do not know.

And after all, the question of what is moral or immoral in the way of gambling, or staking a chance on the turn of fortune, is a very moot one. Where, for example, does wrongful gambling and justifiable speculation in business end or begin? Who is to be the arbiter in this matter? All forward buying, to take quite a relevant point, is gambling when viewed from the narrowest angle. But is it inherently wrong because of that? Similarly, any private individual who fixes exchange because he desires to remit home and thinks the opportunity is the most favourable one likely to come his way, is guilty of gambling on future happenings. So the man who opposes this war bond drawing because it is in the nature of gambling, should, to be consistent, set his face against all these other things. No; the arrangement of a solitary venture like this, conceived solely to benefit the war, is not the occasion to raise hair-splitting niceties. To our way of thinking, the Government can well make an exception in the special circumstances without stultifying itself, and anyone can participate in the lottery with jeopardising his soul. For these reasons, we hope the venture will be liberally supported and result in the raising of a huge sum of money for the good of the cause we all have at heart.

Austria's Policy.

Austria's policy, as outlined by Dr. Seidler in a speech which he delivered the other day in the Lower House of the Reichsrath, contains not a few somewhat surprising observations. All who know anything about the internal political condition of Austria-Hungary know that it is today, even more than it has been for years past, a veritable hotbed of unrest. In fact, it is ever in a ferment because of the continuous clashing of the interests of the many nationalities that compose the population of the Dual Empire. It is therefore absurd for anyone to say of Austria-Hungary, as Dr. Seidler is reported as having said, that "a strong and happy Austria, in which all the races are happy, is the best guarantee for a lasting peace." The wish doubtless is father to the thought, as there is little evidence of such a state of affairs ever being likely of realisation. The real condition of Austria is much more evident in the remark which the Austrian Premier made regarding the necessity of a "constitutional settlement in the relations with Hungary," the regulation of trade, political relations, especially with Germany, and the bringing about of a full realisation of the principle of equality of all nationalities as the basis of nationality, while preserving the unity of the State. No doubt this is what Austria very much requires, and the absence of such indicates anything but a "strong Austria in which all the races are happy."

Trouble Ahead.

The fact of the matter is that the rulers of the Dual Monarchy, as well as the German Emperor, are well aware that unless the internal affairs of Austria-Hungary considerably improve (and there seems little likelihood of that taking place) a very serious crisis is certain to arise. That is what the rulers of Austria-Hungary and the Kaiser fear, knowing well that it will probably prove to be a fatal blow to further activities on the part of the Dual Monarchy with regard to its further prosecution of the war. Meanwhile, the Allies can well afford to look on with equanimity at the middle which Austria-Hungary affairs present and the fatuous manner in which interested parties endeavour to explain them away.

America's War Preparations.

If there were not many other indications proving what the United States is doing with regard to its participation in the war in a manner worthy of its position in the world, the facts and the figures provided in one of the telegrams to hand regarding its shipbuilding programme should go far towards supplying the necessary evidence. The programme, we read, provides for the completion of no less than 1,600 merchantmen, aggregating 9,200,000 tons practically within twelve months. It is an enormous undertaking, of such a nature, indeed, that it is probable that only a country of America's vast resources could possibly undertake it in the present state of world affairs. It is also reported that at present 458 American ships representing a tonnage of 2,871,000 are available for overseas service. These and other facts relative to the work that is being expeditiously carried out by the American Shipping Board point to the vastness of America's plans. With a clearness of vision characteristic of our American cousins, the Americans are concentrating their energies mainly on countering the damage being done by the Hun sea pirates; and there need be no doubt that with the help of so resourceful an Ally, Britain and France will soon prove conclusively that in the menace of Germany's U-boats there is no reason for serious alarm.

Germany's Food Scarcity.

The most ration introduced in Saxony last April to make up for the reduced allowance of bread are now to be abolished without the promised increase in the bread rations. The *Leipziger Volkszeitung* says:—"We have for the moment neither sufficient bread nor substitutes for bread—no potatoes, no vegetables."

DAY BY DAY.

MANY JOYS MAY BE GIVEN TO MEN WHICH CANNOT BE BOUGHT FOR GOLD, AND MANY FIDELITIES FOUND IN THEM WHICH CANNOT BE REWARDED BY IT.—Bunke.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the anniversary of the defeat of the Turk at Kut-el-Amara.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 0d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

For the Troops.
We have to acknowledge with thanks a parcel of soap for the troops from Mrs. E. D. Harkell and from Mr. J. Grant, of the S.S. *Telegraph*.

Alice Memorial Hospital.
The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Associated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the Funds of the Hospitals:—Paw-brokers Guild, \$200.

Stolen Mushrooms.
As a cow was leaving the Kowloon Golf course last evening, his coat, which was slung over his shoulder, was robbed, and a quantity of mushrooms were found in the pockets. These had been stolen from the Godown. Mr. J. L. Wood sentenced the man this morning to one month's hard labour.

A Dangerous Weapon.
Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy this morning, Sergeant Willis, of Yau-mati charged a Chinese with demanding money by menaces and also with possessing an off-ovise weapon, a dagger. It is alleged by the prosecution that the man demanded \$18, threatening to stab the complainant to death. The case was remanded.

War Concerts.
The Kowloon Unity Workers have despatched the following parcels:—To Miss Tucker, Soldiers and Sailors Help Society, two parcels each containing fifteen pieces of men's clothing; to Miss Douglas, Children's Aid Society, one parcel containing thirty pieces of children's new garments made from material supplied by the War Charities Committee.

Where Was the Soap?
When two Chinese were charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing some bars of soap, evidence was given by two Indian watchmen. One man stated that the soap was tied round the men's waists and the other watchman maintained that the bars were found under the armpits. In view of this contradictory evidence, his Worship discharged the men.

Chinese Soldier Fined.
A Chinese, who said he was a soldier, was charged before Mr. Dyer, J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with attempting to export seven silver dollars out of the Colony by the S.S. *Wing O*. He stated that he was only passing through Hongkong on his way to Kweichow, where he was to rejoin his regiment. He did not know the laws of the Colony. His Worship imposed a fine of \$5 and advised the man to change the money.

Story Believed.
No less than seventy-five tins of opium were discovered by a lakenz in some baggage a Chinese had brought down from the country by the S.S. *Shun Lee*, yesterday. Sergeant Blackman told Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy this morning, that the man was a messenger, and it was quite possible that he had no idea that the opium was there. The man protested his ignorance of what the package contained and his Worship accepted his story, discharging him. The opium was confiscated.

A Woman's Will.
A woman, who moaned with enthusiasm during the hearing of her own, was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with possessing eight tins of opium. She was arrested on the *Praya* yesterday, having in her possession a pair of wooden clogs, the soles of which were ingeniously excavated, and the opium hidden in the holes. The woman stated that she was given the clogs to carry and did not know what they contained. His Worship imposed a fine of \$500, or three months' hard labour. As she was removed from the dock the woman wailed "I am going to die."

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

The Annual General Meeting.

There was quite a deal of interesting business transacted at the annual meeting of the members of the Kowloon Cricket Club which was held in the Pavilion of the Club last evening. The President, Dr. Forsyth, presided and among those present were Mr. P. R. Wolf, (Vice-President), Mr. S. E. Green, (Hon. Secretary), and Mr. A. F. Schulz, (Hon. Treasurer).

The presentation of report and balance sheet for the past year was the first business. Among other things the report stated:—"The profit made in the working of the Club is \$1,866 33 as against \$2,723 86 last year, the decrease being chiefly due to the reduction in the price of refreshments. The sum of \$6,000 has been invested in War Loans, of which \$3,200 was taken from fixed deposit for the purpose. The surplus from the concert and sweep accounts amounting to \$610 was donated to War Charities. During the year 53 new members joined the Club, 3 old members rejoined and 14 resigned, making our total membership 324. Of these 249 are resident members, 72 are going members and 13 military subscribers. Ninety-two of our members are absent—68 resident, 23 going and one military. A further 18 members and 3 military subscribers left for service at the front during the year, and we wish them as well as those who left last year, a safe and speedy return. It is with the deepest regret that we have to record the death of three of our members, Messrs. G. Cormack, Otto Kong Sing, B. K. Mehta. The ground is in excellent condition due to the attention bestowed by the Ground Committee. Considerable progress has been made in laying out the new ground and it is hoped that the tennis courts will be ready for use by the end of the forthcoming year. It has been decided to have league cricket during the coming season; and it is hoped that members will give their whole-hearted support to the Captain and the game. The annual tennis tournament was held as usual and proved quite a success. A second tournament, 'doubles' handicap, will be commenced shortly. The Hon. Secretary of the Golf Section will be pleased to hear from Club members desirous of joining the section. Owing to the hot season and the fortnightly bathing picnic, there have been very limited entries in the weekly competitions, but these will undoubtedly attract players with the advent of the cool weather."

In proposing the adoption of the report and accounts the President said that there was little to offer in the way of criticism, and he thought he could congratulate the members on the successful running of the Club for another year. Although they could not show the same profit as in previous years, he was sure that all agreed with him that it was better to have a smaller profit from the bar. They had lost considerably through reducing the price of drinks, especially in view of the higher prices. One felt a sense of satisfaction that the Club was doing its little bit by investing its funds in War Bonds and by subscribing little bits to the War Charities. Bitter still they had sent 18 more members, three of which were military, to the front.—(Applause). So far as they knew, there had not been any deaths among their members at the front, which was a matter for congratulation as compared with other Clubs. He had to mention the deaths of three old members, one of whom was an original member. They were the late Mr. Otto Kong Sing, B. K. Mehta and G. Cormack. With regard to expenses, little had been spent this year in view of the fact that they were anticipating the building of a new pavilion. The ground was considerably improved and he had said to him that they would undoubtedly have the next inter-Port match played there. A stranger recently arrived from England said it was the first cricket ground like one at home that he had seen East. He thought it was

PIRACY.

A Hongkong Launch Held Up.

A case of piracy has been reported to the police by the master of the launch *Kongbong*, which runs between Samun and Pinhoi and Hongkong, and which is owned by a Chinese Company. The man's story is that he left Hongkong at five o'clock on September 25 with 100 passengers on board. At about 1 p.m. on the same day, after leaving Samun, and when near Bas Bay, several of the passengers surrounded him, the comrades and the two launch guards, gear covering them with revolvers. Others ransacked the vessel and stole from the safe \$700 in money, as well as a part of the cargo, valued at \$100. They extracted clothing, money and jewellery from the passengers, the value of which is not known. The men then ordered him to steer towards the coast of Bas Bay, near the village of He Chang. A large junk was waiting for the robbers here and this they boarded, making out to sea.

No arrests have been made.

up to the Committee to remove the cinder track. Plans of the new pavilion had been prepared but the Government were keeping them back, and perhaps it was just as well. Speaking of the different sections of the Club, he said that the cricket section, in a sense done well, but it was frightfully short of men. He deplored the lack of keenness which was evidenced by the small amount of practice put in. In the Tennis League they did not do so well as usual, but Green, who was playing a bit stale, had promised to reform next year.—(Laughter). The golf section had been quite inactive during the summer months, for it had been too hot to play golf. Croquet was just beginning and they were in the middle of a tournament at the present time. He hoped that with such a lot of new members, no less than 53, the various sections would be supported as they should be. Speaking on the accounts, Dr. Forsyth mentioned that an item of \$1,633 appeared as sundry debtors, but since the printing of the sheet \$913 had come in. Their total balance in hand now was \$3,149 and he suggested that they should make a further investment in War Bonds. That could be discussed, but he thought they could put \$2,000 in. He moved the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. C. W. Jeffries seconded, and this was agreed to.

The election of officers followed, this resulting:—Dr. Forsyth, President; Mr. R. E. Lindell, Vice-President; Mr. J. P. Robinson, Captain of Cricket; team: Mr. J. Stalker, Vice-Captain; Mr. S. E. Green, Hon. Secretary; Mr. A. E. Schulz, Hon. Treasurer; Messrs. D. J. Mackenzie, P. R. Wolf, D. Evelyn, G. Duncan, L. J. Blackburn, J. Stalker, J. H. M. Mead and J. Ralston, General Committee; Messrs. V. C. Lyburn, E. Abraham, E. White, W. Kay, D. Harver, J. Hyde, J. M. Jack, W. L. Weaver, C. W. J. Fries and G. H. May, Balloting Committee.

The meeting then went on to consider suggestions to the incoming Committee and on the proposition of Mr. Mackenzie, seconded by Mr. Robinson, the meeting expressed the opinion that the building of the new pavilion should be left until after the war and that with the funds in hand the cinder track should be turfed over and the ground otherwise improved. It was felt that as the Club had not enough money to build the pavilion, it was the wrong time to try to raise debentures. The cinder track, it was pointed out by the Chairman, had cost \$1,800 to put down and had only been used one year, and was never practised on. A humorous discussion followed as to whether the biscuits and cheese provided on the bar counter should be charged for, or if the Club finding this a topic peculiarly suited to them. Even though it was decided, on a show of hands that biscuits and cheese should still be free. Customary votes of thanks concluded the meeting.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The movements of Ex-King Manuel, says the *Daily Chronicle*, are announced in the society columns of the Press in the style: "King Manuel has left Eastbourne." "King Manuel leaves London this afternoon for Liverpool." In the first place, he is not "King Manuel," but is Ex-King Manuel and it is not very complimentary to our gallant Republican ally Portugal to describe its ex-king, as if he were still a ruling monarch. We have got into the habit of speaking of "the ex-Tsar," and we should apply a similar phrase to the deposed King of Portugal, who, unlike the ex-Emperor, ran away from his throne and his country. Ex-King Manuel would prove himself more of a man and a patriot if he were to take some part in the war, fighting, for instance, with the Belgian army. (He is fit and 28). He was wounded last year—playing tennis at Eastbourne?

There would seem to be some difference in the military and commercial estimate of the sacredness of contracts. While enlistment was on a voluntary basis many motor-drivers and mechanics were engaged for the duration of the war, the wages being about six shillings a day. Recently many of these, who had been performing marvels of economy driving round the lines, have been recalled to the front. Some of their records it seemed surprising, but they were turned down with singular unanimity. The "equal" was probably not unforgotten. They became liable for service under the Act, were re-enlisted, passed as drivers, and found themselves back at their old jobs at a pay something less than one-third of the old rate.

A queer story concerning the ex-Tsar is going the rounds in the East. End which it has reached via America. It is to the effect that he now in New York in a Jewish immigrant home, having landed as a poor emigrant. The story appears to be due to the quaint conceit of a Yiddish journalist in New York, but it has struck the imagination of some people, and threatens to develop into one of those legends that many persons like to believe. The idea of representing the ex-Tsar as undergoing an experience to which so many thousands of his subjects were condemned for long years is a typical Ghetto whim.

The story which comes home of Russian strikers rounding up Prince Golyatin, and trundling him out of office in a wheelbarrow, suggests that a leaning towards wheelbarrow-play lingers on from the time of the founder of the city in which the incident occurred. When Peter the Great was learning shipbuilding at Deptford, he hired the house and grounds of Mackenzie, P. R. Wolf, D. Evelyn, the garden gear. The wheelbarrow seems to have pleased him more than the hedge, for he employed a servant to wheel him through and through the great yew and holly barriers, to John's infinite discontent.

On the last day of August Hamburg-America House, in Cockspur Street, London, was put up to auction by order of the Public Trustee. This ended the dream of Herr Ballin of making a London centre for his German steamships. The building, soon the war and that with the funds in hand the cinder track should be turfed over and the ground otherwise improved. It was felt that as the Club had not enough money to build the pavilion, it was the wrong time to try to raise debentures. The cinder track, it was pointed out by the Chairman, had cost \$1,800 to put down and had only been used one year, and was never practised on. A humorous discussion followed as to whether the biscuits and cheese provided on the bar counter should be charged for, or if the Club finding this a topic peculiarly suited to them. Even though it was decided, on a show of hands that biscuits and cheese should still be free. Customary votes of thanks concluded the meeting.

One of the "committee men" of a London co-operative store, went into a branch store, and ordered some corn for his horse. He gave the assistant a significant wink, and whispered "An' the Olob finding this a topic peculiarly suited to them. Even though it was decided, on a show of hands that biscuits and cheese should still be free. Customary votes of thanks concluded the meeting."

HONGKONG DEFENCE
CORPS.

Administrative Orders issued by Major H. A. Morgan, Administrative Commandant, state:—

Strength.
Private P. Buckle was enrolled on 20.9.17 and posted to "D" Company. Private J. S. Keith was enrolled on 21.9.17 and posted to "B" Company. No. 8 Platoon.

Private J. D. Kinnaird, "B" Company, is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony on 9th October, 1917.

Private E. E. Warren, "B" Company, is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony on 27th September, 1917.

The following are allowed to resign under the provisions of Section 2 (b) of the Military Service Ordinance, 1917:—
Sergeant H. Elson, "B" Company; Lieut. Col. W. G. Trueman, Engineer Company; Lieut. Col. F. O. Goodman, "B" Company; Sapper F. A. Brown, Engineer Company; Sapper A. G. Pike, Engineer Company; Private F. W. Black, "B" Company; Private A. J. Brock, "B" Company; Private W. J. Winfield, "B" Company.

Leave.
Sapper O. Carvalho is granted 3 months' extension of leave, till 1.12.17.

Private C. Ribeiro is granted 1 month's leave from 30.9.17.

Medical Staff.
Major G. D. Black, having returned from leave, has resumed duty as P. M. O. Members of the Corps requiring his services will attend at his office, Alexandra Buildings, between 1 and 3 p.m. any day except Sunday.

M. O's are requested to forward to the S. M. O. at Headquarters, before 5 p.m. daily, the names of the men to whom they have granted sick leave, stating the period granted.

Artillery Orders.
Orders for Artillery Company by Captain J. H. W. Armstrong, V.D. state:—Details of Duties for October are posted on the notice board at Headquarters.

Engineers Orders.
Orders for Engineer Company by Captain W. Russell state:—28th September to 5th October, 1917.—Nightly E.L. manning at Belchers and Lyceum as per rosters posted at Headquarters.
Parades.—Engine drivers 5.45 p.m., Electricians 6.00 p.m. from 1st October.

Officers on duty.—Lyceum, 2nd Lieut. Hill, Stonecutters, 2nd Lieut. Marley.—Belchers, Captain W. Russell, O. J. D. E. L.

Instructional Classes will be held at Belchers at 8.00 p.m. on Tuesday and Thursday, under Sgt. Major Overend, Lt. E. S. S. Sgt. Parsons, R. E. Corpl. Day and 2nd Corpl. Norris H.K.D.C.

Transfers.—The following are transferred to Lyceum for duty on and from 1st October, 1917:—Sappers Lung, Muk, Jee, Pomeroy, J. P. V. Remedios, Roberts, J. A. Thom, and Xavier.

Infantry Orders.
Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major H. A. Morgan state:—Monday 1st October, 1917.—

5.30 a.m. Annual Musketry Course at the Peak Range. The following will attend:—Corpl. E. T. Jackson, Privates S. B. Odwell, J. Walker, A. R. Austin, S. Urquhart, W. L. Patenden, P. L. Knight and E. A. M. Williams. Officer in Charge, Lieut. Baswick.

Annual Musketry Course at King's Park Range for N.C.O.s and men who have sent in their names and stated their wish to be in the morning. Officer in Charge, will be detailed later.

Two N.C.O.s of "B" Company will attend to assist. 4.45 p.m. "A" Company, No. 3 Platoon, at King's Park Range, Annual Musketry Course. Dress, Drill Order with two small pouches. 4.00 p.m. Machine Gun Company (Kowloon Detachment), drill at Kowloon Dock. Hongkong regiments proceed by launch from Wharf at 4.20 p.m. Dress, Drill Order without rifle. Signalling Section, "B" and "C" Companies, at Headquarters. Dress, Drill Order. Recruits of all the (except "D" Company) on Murray Parade Ground, under Sgt. Oxberry, Corpl. Edgcombe and Edmonds. Dress, Drill Order. 2nd Oct.—6.30 a.m. Annual Musketry Course at Peak Range. The following will at-

V. R. C. SPORTS.

Good Swimming on Opening Day.

The opening day of the Victoria Recreation Club's annual aquatic sports was yesterday marked by some very fine swimming. There was quite a large attendance of spectators, and the rivalry was very marked in all the events. The arrangements, too, were in every way admirable, for which credit is due to the enthusiasm and energy of the several officials. The main item in yesterday's programme was the half-mile championship of the Colony, which was decided outside the Club premises. For this event there were ten competitors, and at the start Barrow led, but was later challenged by Choa. Subsequently the race resolved itself into a struggle between this latter swimmer and Lee, who eventually came in in a dead heat after a most exciting tussle for supremacy. Lyon made a plucky effort, coming in third, and he should be heard of in the future. The other events were all deeply interesting, and the results so far undecided should be productive of some very close finishes. Yesterday's events resulted as follows:—

Two Lengths Handicap (Members only).—First heat: 1, C. Vas (reca 10 secs.) 38 secs.; 2, M. A. Carvalho (reca 8 secs.) 33 secs. Second heat: 1, T. L. Knight (reca 10 secs.) 38 secs.; 2, F. L. Silva (reca 9 secs.) 37 secs. Third heat: 1, E. Gaimar (reca 9 secs.) 38 secs.; 2, R. C. Witcomb (reca 2 secs.) 29 secs. Final not yet decided.

Two Lengths Handicap (Non-members).—First heat: 1, W. Hall (reca 5 secs.) 33 secs.; 2, O. Logan (reca 29 secs.) 29 secs. Second heat: 1, D. Leung (reca 8 secs.) 32 secs.; 2, G. Jack (reca 2 secs.) 29 secs. Third heat: 1, Bomb Watson (reca 7 secs.) 30 4/5 secs.; 2, M. A. R. Souza (reca 4 1/2 secs.) 30 4/5 secs. Final not yet decided.

Boys Race. Two lengths handicap. 14 years and under:—1, W. Lawson (reca 19 secs.) 49 secs.; 2, R. G. Witcomb (reca 39 secs.) 69 4/5 secs.

Running Header. From spring board: Championship.—1, L. C. R. Souza; 2, M. A. R. Souza. Team Race (Picked). Two lengths:—Won by Stewart's team (D. Ling, Opl. Hitchings, J. M. R. Pereira, W. Gitting, C. Choa and J. Stewart). Two other teams competed.

Half Mile Championship of the Colony. Cup presented by Capt. Huxley.—R. Lee and C. Choa, dead heat; 3, D. Lyon. Time:—14 mins. 43 secs.

ARCHITECTS
PROSECUTED.

Alleged Building Without Permission.

Two architects, A. R. F. Raven and J. Oser Clark, were summoned before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Magistrate's this morning, for building verandahs over Crown land without permission.

Mr. Wright of the P.W.D., appeared to conduct the cases.

In the case of Mr. Raven, the alleged offence took place in Taku Street. Defendant stated that as soon as he received a notice about the matter he told his clerk to tell the contractor to stop building.

The contractor stated that he knew nothing of it.

Mr. Wright explained that according to the Ordinance, special plans were wanted for such verandahs. There had been a lot of such offences lately.

Mr. Clark's case was almost identical, the building being situated at Sham Shui Po. He said that he told the contractor to stop work as soon as he heard from the Building Authority. Work was stopped, and he did not see why he had been proceeded against.

Both cases were remanded.

On duty 7th October, "A" Company; 8th, "A" Company; 9th, "A" Company; 10th, "A" Company; 11th, "B" Company; 12th, "B" Company; 13th, "B" Company. Orderly Officer from 7th to 13th October, Lieut. B. R. Branch.

All guards will parade at Blake Pier at 6.15 p.m. on and from 20th September, 1917.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 8 p.m. yesterday:—

Cyclone or typhoon E. of Luzon, more than 300 miles distant, moving N.N.W. or N.

The following telegram was received at 12.30 p.m. to-day:—Typhoon in about 130 degrees Long. E. and 20 degrees Lat. N. moving N.

Typhoon in about 114 degrees Long. E. and 15 degrees Lat. N. direction unknown.

CONSTIPATION IS
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because it poisons the system, causing sick headache, biliousness, torpid liver, bad complexion, disordered digestion.

PINKETTES

dispel constipation, regulate the liver, restore regularity, cheerfulness and health.

Of all chemists, or post free, 60 cents the bottle from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 95 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENTS.

"OUR DAY."

LADIES willing to sell Roses on "OUR DAY," 18th October, are requested to send in their names by SATURDAY 6th October to

LADY MAY

Government House.

Writers are requested to state their preference, if any, for a particular district, which will be considered as far as possible.

ENVELOPES SHOULD BE MARKED "OUR DAY."

HONGKONG CRICKET
LEAGUE.

A Meeting of the above League will be held at the Hongkong Cricket Club Pavilion on MONDAY next at 5.30 p.m. for the purpose of receiving entries and arranging fixtures for the ensuing season.

All interested Clubs are invited to send representatives.
H. H. TAYLER,
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.

WANTED.

WANTED.—BICYCLE. In good condition. Apply Box No. 1374 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

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Malt Extract
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Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.

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Superintendent.

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Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917.

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Sailing Date

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
LONDON via Singa- pore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira...	Sinaba Maru Capt. Higo Yokohama Maru Capt. Terada	T. 12,500 (MON., 8th Oct., at noon. (SATUR., 30th Oct., at noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama...	Kaga Maru Capt. Komatsubara Katori Maru Capt. Kon	T. 12,500 (SATUR., 10th Oct., at 11 a.m. T. 21,000 (WED., 24th Oct., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	SAKI Maru Capt. Yoshikawa	T. 12,500 (FRI., 12th Oct., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI and Kobe...	Bombay Maru Capt. Kawai	T. 8,000 (FRIDAY, 5th Oct.
Kobe and Yoko- hama...	Jinsen Maru Capt. Saito	T. 8,000 (SUNDAY, 13th Sept.

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KOREA MARU	18,000	5th Oct.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	15th Oct.
YENYO MARU	22,000	25th Oct.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	10th Nov.
SHIYO MARU	22,000	23rd Nov.
PERIA MARU	8,000	

The S.S. "NIPPON MARU" and S.S. "PERIA MARU" omit call at Shanghai.

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Steamers: Tons: Leave Hongkong: 18,500 15th Oct. 17,500 25th Oct. 14,000 10th Nov.

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SHANGHAI	Sunning	2nd Oct. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Shantung	4th Oct. at 4 p.m.

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Regular Fortnightly Service between
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Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tilmanock		28th Sept.	7th Oct.	Shanghai
Tillalap		15th Oct.	20th Oct.	Kobe

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and
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All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken on
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(Occupying 1 to 15 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
*Haitan	A. E. Hodgins	FRI., 28th Sept. at noon.
*Halifax	J. W. Evans	FRI., 5th Oct. at noon.

*Amoy Passengers only.

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For	Steamship	On
MANILA	Loosang	Sat., 29th Sept. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Wosang	Sun., 30th Sept. at 4 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Lokang	Sun., 30th Sept. at 7 a.m.
MANILA	Yuenang	Sat., 6th Oct. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and
Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai
and these steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and
carry a fully qualified Surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war.
Particulars on application.

HANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes
calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommo-
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Through Billings are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accom-
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HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Kowloon when
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BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up to
date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kadal, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.
TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin
calling at Weihaiwei and Qingdao.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settle-
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with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

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AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES—
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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Connecticut Tobacco Crop

Damage.

Estimates of damage to tobacco crops east of the Connecticut River by severe recent rain and hail storm are put at not less than \$500,000. Some growers believe that the damage may exceed that of the storm of a month ago, when the loss was figured at more than \$600,000. The greatest damage was done in the districts around Windsor, where some of the crops were entirely wiped out, except where under the protection of cloth. In the Broad Brook and Windsorville section the loss is put at between \$300,000 and \$350,000. Other nearby districts fared a most as badly.

Mouselline.

Since the beginning of the year mouselline has been steadily advancing in price. The proposal of the British Government to commander South African wool, following the same steps already taken in regard to Australian wool, has the effect of accelerating the advance, and in the early part of the month quotations stood at 11.13. This heavy advance caused the merchants concerned to become somewhat uneasy, when the Cotton Yarn Exchange began to go downwards. Thus the mouselline market has begun to decline, and quotations have fallen by 30 sen during the last fortnight, ruling prices being 81 sen. It is expected that quotations will further go down to the 70 sen mark. "Japan Chronicle."

Mining Bank for Korea.

In Korea there have been many applications to the authorities for permission to work mines but there have been very few projects actually launched, says the "Japan Chronicle." One of the principal reasons for this fact is said to be the lack of financial facilities. In fact it is said that a certain Japanese business man actually started working a mine, but has been compelled by financial reasons to suspend operations. Experts calculate that the unworked mines in Korea are worth about ¥100,000,000. In view of the bright prospects of the mining industry in the peninsula, it is reported that some bankers in Japan are projecting the establishment of a bank for the exclusive purpose of financing Korean mining industries.

American Business Men

and the War.

A call has been made by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States to business men of the country for a convention to be held at Atlantic City, September 17-21. It is expected to show to the world that American business stands solidly behind the Government in the war. "The nation's business-to-day is war," declared Mr. R. Goodwyn Rhett, president of the National Chamber, "and every business man, firm, and corporation must now subordinate individual interests to the common cause. Victory in the great struggle in which we are engaged depends largely on the power, intelligence, and speed of the industry of the United States; upon our ability to produce faster and better than ever before, the things necessary to efficient warfare. This convention of American business men should show, not to our people alone, but to the whole world, in which spirit and with what determination business faces the task ahead of us."

Sweden's Serious Fight.

In a speech recently dealing with the position of neutrals, Admiral Lindman, the Swedish Foreign Minister, expressed the hope that the people of America, as well as those who direct America's policy, would take a broad and humanitarian point of view, and that the American nation with which Sweden had such close relations, would not be willing to cause this country serious difficulties. Referring to measures adopted by the United States to limit food exportation, the Minister gave an account of imports of grain into Sweden, and of exports of provisions. He said there had been virtually no shipping of grain from the country during the war, and that the amount of pork and other meat exported by no means reached the extent sometimes rumored. Mr. N. Morin, the American Minister, had an audience of half an hour with the King, discussing the relations of Sweden and the United States, and the requirements of this country for improvement in conditions of exportation on the part of Sweden. Lindman pointed out that Sweden was not a belligerent, and that she was not a party to the war.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

ARGENTINA'S WAR SPIRIT.

London, Sept. 27. Reuter learns that the British Minister at Buenos Aires has officially reported that the visit of the British cruiser Glasgow profoundly affected the Argentine Government and people, who were impressed by the friendly disposition of Great Britain. The people of the Capital spared no efforts to extend the most cordial welcome to the ship's officers and crew and this has been greatly appreciated by His Majesty's Government.

Buenos Aires, Sept. 27. It is stated that the President is opposed to a rupture with Germany pending the deciphering of certain documents. It is believed the President intends to organize uniform action by the Spanish-American republics in accordance with the principles of democracy. Nevertheless, any opposition to a rupture is likely to be dangerous in view of the intensity of public feeling.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

Washington, Sept. 27. A joint meeting of the Foreign Relations Committees of Congress has deferred action regarding an Anglo-French invitation to a deputation of Congress to visit Europe. The decision followed a message from President Wilson in which he expressed the opinion that such a visit would be inopportune at present.

It is officially reported from Washington that the ship-building programme provides for the completion of 1,600 merchantmen, aggregating 9,200,000 tons, practically within twelve months.

GERMAN PEACE RUMOUR.

London, Sept. 26. Reports from Berne, which are often unreliable, say that Herr Kuhlmann has formally intimated to the Nuncio at Munich that Germany is willing to consider peace on the basis of the evacuation of Belgium even to contributing to repairing the war damage, but the separation between Flanders and Walloon must continue and Germany be entitled to freely develop her enterprise in Belgium, especially Antwerp.

LABOUR ACTIVITY.

London, Sept. 27. The National Executive of the Labour Party has appointed a Committee to prepare a scheme of reorganisation of the Party enabling Labour to take the fullest advantage of the Representation Bill.

BRITISH PREMIER VISITS FRANCE.

London, Sept. 26. The Press Bureau announces that Mr. Lloyd George proceeded to France on Monday. A later message says: Mr. Lloyd George was accompanied by General Sir William Robertson. They conferred with M. Painleve on Tuesday, visited Sir Douglas Haig at British Headquarters and returned to London on Wednesday evening.

MISS ADVENTURES.

She Trundles A Trolley.

In the *Daily Chronicle* Harold Begbie writes:

Here's a sight to astonish you. The scene is the goods station of the Great Western Railway at Paddington. It is a vast space, roofed over and pillared, cut up in all directions by railway lines and platforms, the light dusky, the air heavy. The platforms are crowded with all kinds of merchandise. Here are a great heap of skins for the tannery, here a perfect wall of cheese in round boxes, here are enormous crates containing machinery, here are thousands of bulging sacks, here are cases of white deal marked "State room," here are hundreds of boxes of eggs, here is furniture in crates, here are oranges, and here, lying loose but labelled, immense coils of heavy chains.

There are motor-lorries and horse wagons drawn up in the yard. There are long trains of goods wagons drawn up against the platforms. When you reflect that the cargo of a 10,000 ton ship occupies 2,000 trucks, or eight miles of sidings, you can imagine the sight presented by this vast station.

But the sight just now is the army of women working in this dusky light, this heavy air. There are hundreds of them, and they are hard at it night and day. It is work that no women ever did before—work, it was thought, which women could not do. And here is the most interesting fact of all. So hard, nay so exhausting, is this work, that at first the ranks of labour were recruited from the roughest women of London. They failed. It was impossible to do with them. The women who are now employed are all women of a very much better class, respectable women, worthy wives of our soldiers in France, and worthy daughters of self-respecting working people. They are a great success.

Watch them. They are now unloading a train in one of the far roads. How far do they have to go? They trundle their trolleys each journey from and to

the wagons a distance of a quarter of a mile. In a ceaseless line, pressing quickly forward, they trundle the empty trolley to the train, and in a ceaseless line, coming more carefully, the sweet on their hot faces, their cheeks twitching, their arms taut, they trundle the loaded trolley back to the motor-lorry in the yard.

I asked one of the women if she found the work hard. "Oh, it's hard right enough," she replied, "but you get used to it." "What were you doing before?" "I'm a married woman; my husband's in France, but of course I can't live on the 16s. a week, food the price it is." Before marriage she was in "gentleman's service." A number of these heroic women are soldiers' wives or widows. The greater number have come from factories, particularly from jam factories. They earn about 35s. 6d. a week.

Here and there, till Management comes along, you may see a youngish, soft-eyed woman leaning back against a wall of wooden boxes, listening, frowning, smiling, while an amorous-looking porter of the other sex, his hand resting on the top of the boxes, leans towards her in the attitude of a swain long versed in the easy art of pleasing a weak woman.

But an idyll of this kind is so unusual that it only deepens the wonder of that other sight—the sight of hundreds of women, some of them very splendid-looking, women, pressing forward with stern earnestness, red-faced and perspiring behind their loaded trolleys, grinding on the wooden platforms, which are worn into splintering grooves and powdered with broken straw, send up a subdued thunder which never ceases, and which drowns the noise of all those brave feet marching backwards and forwards in the gloom of the year.

How many miles they must walk each day! How many tons of goods must they shift every week!

And this is what Management says of them: "They are as honest a lot of women as you could wish to meet. And plucky!—plucky in the word for it." Nearly 500 men have gone to the war from this one yard.

TREATMENT OF ENEMIES.

Severe Measures by China Expected.

An important meeting will be held in the palace within this week (says the *Peking Daily News* of the 18th inst.) to consider the adoption of more severe measures in treating the German and Austrian residents in China. The President himself will participate in the discussion. The Prime Minister, General Tuan Chi-jui, Mr. Lu Cheng-hsiang, Chairman of the War Commission, Mr. Tang Hsiao-lung, Minister of the Interior, Mr. Wang Tai-shih, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and a number of important members of the War Commission, have been invited to attend the meeting.

The result of the meeting, it is predicted in official circles, will be more severe treatment of Germans and Austrians, who are given much liberty at the present time and are allowed to move around freely. It has been found that lenient treatment as provided in the regulations governing the conduct of enemy subjects have proved a failure. Plots and intrigues by the German agents are going on as usual. In addition, these agents have been attempting to create ill-feeling between China and the Allies. They are not only working in the provinces and the interior of China but also in Peking and neighbourhood under the very nose of the central authorities and the Allied Ministers.

The President, according to a well-informed foreign adviser, has been convinced that there is more harm than good in giving too much freedom to enemy subjects living in China. After the conference, the Government will telegraph to the provinces ordering the provincial authorities to place more restrictions on the Germans and Austrians. It will treat the enemy subjects in Peking and vicinity in a similar way.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent, writing under date of September 27, says:

The Generalissimo has invited a number of Kuomintang leaders to consult regarding a strategic scheme for attacking Fokien with both Army and Navy while simultaneously the Kwangtung troops could march to Yunnan. It has been decided that Fong Sing-to, commander of Yunnan troops, shall be Commander-in-Chief of the expeditionary army for Fokien, with Chan King-ming assistant, while Lam Po-yik, the commander of cruiser Hoi Chi, will be Commander-in-Chief of the Navy. (It is interesting to note that nearly 90 per cent. of the crews of the squadron are natives of Fokien, including the Commander himself.)

An urgent telegram has been received both by the Canton and Kwangtung authorities from the independent commander Lan Kin-fan, of Hunan, saying that owing to the presence of a strong force of Northern troops he is hardly able to keep up a defence. He asks that reinforcements be quickly sent to Yingchow in order to divide the enemy's force. It is reported that as the Hunan troops are marching southward the Kwangtung troops have been ordered to the boundary for defence purposes and that future movements will depend on the result of the intervention between Chan Ping-kwan and Luk Wing-ting.

A declaration has been issued from the Generalissimo's headquarters stating that the Special Parliament has decided that the Foreign Interference and the Internal Political Affairs Departments are quite separate from each other and therefore the declaring of war on Germany and Austria should be made in the same manner as in other nations. It has been decided at the Generalissimo's Headquarters that the war bonds, besides being distributed in Kwangtung and other Southern provinces, shall also be distributed in Shanghai, Japan, the Straits Settlements, and North and South America.

Returned. Mr. H. Percy Smith has returned to the Colony after enjoying a holiday in Japan.

THE SERVICE DOLLAR.

Further Telegrams Sent Home.

The following copies of telegrams in regard to the Service dollar have been sent us for publication:

Telegram 25th July, 1917, to Prime Minister, London.—"Committee Hongkong Chamber of Commerce and Hongkong Branch China Association, representing chief civilian interests and supported by entire British Civilian Community, respectfully unite in strongly urging immediate redress of great hardship suffered by those Military Naval officers and men paid in sterling owing present abnormally high rate exchange. Many years past dollar equivalent averages about one shilling tenpence; now over two shillings sevenpence, resulting reduction actual local pay by about one-third. Hardship enhanced by undoubted increased cost living. All mercantile firms long since recognised and granted compensation; also since 1913 Hongkong Government Civil Servants granted privilege drawing four-fifths pay at one shilling ninepence to dollar, balance current rate. Uge similar concession applied Services stationed Hongkong."—Dodwell, Chairman, Hongkong Chamber of Commerce.

Telegram 25th July, 1917, to China Association, Ninety-nine, Cannon St., London.—"Following telegram despatched Prime Minister. Please support Committee Hongkong Chamber of Commerce and Hongkong Branch China Association, representing chief civilian interests and supported by entire British Civilian Community, respectfully unite in strongly urging immediate redress of great hardship suffered by those Military Naval officers and men paid in sterling owing present abnormally high rate exchange. Many years past dollar equivalent average about one shilling tenpence; now over two shillings sevenpence, resulting reduction actual local pay by about one-third. Hardship enhanced by undoubted increased cost living. All mercantile firms long since recognised and granted compensation; also since 1913 Hongkong Government Civil Servants granted privilege drawing four-fifths pay at one shilling ninepence to dollar, balance current rate. Uge similar concession applied Services stationed Hongkong."—Hay, Secretary, China Association, Hongkong Branch.

Telegram 13th August, 1917, to Wilcox, Secretary, China Association, Ninety-nine Cannon St., London.—"Please refer to my telegram of 25th day of July. Telegraph as soon as possible what progress have you made."—Hay, Secretary, China Association, Hongkong Branch.

Telegram 17th August, 1917, (from London), to China Association, Hongkong.—"Service salaries—making separate appeals to departments concerned."—Wilcox, Secretary, China Association, London.

Telegram 24th August, 1917, to Prime Minister, London.—"Referring telegram twenty-fifth July from Chamber of Commerce and China Association, would respectfully point out hardship accentuated by further rise exchange to two shillings elevenpence halfpenny with continuous decrease purchasing value. As position of Services desperate we rely upon your intervention."—Dodwell, Chairman, Hongkong Chamber of Commerce.

Telegram 17th September, 1917, to China Association, Ninety-nine, Cannon St., London.—"Service salaries—referring your telegram seventeenth August, telegraph progress made."—Hay, Secretary, China Association, Hongkong Branch.

Telegram 20th September, 1917, (from London), to China Association, Hongkong.—"Have made representations Admiralty, War Office. Still under consideration. Will write when anything definite received."—Wilcox, Secretary, China Association, London.

Telegram 27th September, 1917, to Prime Minister, London.—"Referring telegrams twenty-fifth July and twenty-fourth

A SERP'S DEATH.

Saving an Oil Works.

Simla, September 4.—Information has been received in India of a ghastly incident which occurred at the Tombi Oil Pumping Station of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company at Aspa in Persia in July last. In the afternoon of July 9, Mr. Lindsey, Superintendent of the Pumping Station, and his assistant Mr. Still were at work in the pumping house, when information was brought to them that a valve in the oil pipe had split. Oil was flowing at the time at high pressure, and a fountain of oil was being thrown up to a great height on all sides, while thirty yards away, with nothing intervening, were the furnaces of the boilers. To stay a conflagration, and save the oil works which were so important, two measures were necessary, viz: To stop the pumps, and turn off the oil at the furnaces. To turn off the oil at the furnaces was certain death, as to reach the boilers it was necessary to dash through the oil shower bath, and reach the furnaces dripping with oil. Mr. Lindsey never hesitated about taking the risk, as the existence of the whole station was at stake. Dashing through the oil cloud, he succeeded in turning off the oil cock, but the atmosphere, saturated with oil at that moment, caught fire, and Mr. Lindsey was enveloped in the conflagration. Mr. Still successfully turned off the pumps, but he was also caught in the flames, and interned in a burning pump house. He escaped through the window, and immediately proceeded in search of his colleague, Mr. Lindsey, and found him still alive but a charred mass close to the boilers. Mr. Lindsey was carried to a place of safety, but died shortly afterwards. Mr. Still, by his presence of mind and courage, did much to save the whole of the pumping station, while Mr. Lindsey gave his life in a noble spirit of self-sacrifice and devotion to duty, as he was clearly conscious of the fact that, while he was attempting to save his works, he was facing almost certain death in attempting to cut off the oil at the boilers.

Sir Charles Elliot, K.C.M.G., LL.D., arrived in Shanghai at the close of last week on his way back from Peking to Hongkong and is staying with Mr. S. P. White-Cooper, says the *N. O. Daily News* of the 24th inst.

August, Chamber of Commerce China Association respectfully urge some reply.—Dodwell, Chairman, Hongkong Chamber of Commerce.

Telegram 27th September, 1917, to London Chamber of Commerce, London.—"Referring telegram to China Association to-day and twenty-fifth July please support (with) view obtaining early decision. Telegraph result earliest."—Dodwell, Chairman, Hongkong Chamber of Commerce.

Telegram 27th September, 1917, to Manchester Chamber of Commerce, Manchester.—"Referring telegram to China Association, London, twenty-fifth July, please support (with) view obtaining early decision. Telegraph result earliest possible."—Hongkong Chamber of Commerce.

Telegram 27th September, 1917, to Murray Stewart, Caretaker, London.—"Immediately pass Graham Stewart following referring telegrams to-day and twenty-fifth July to China Association. Urge your support as immediate relief urgently needed."—Hongkong Chamber of Commerce.

Telegram 27th September, 1917, to China Association, Ninety-nine, Cannon St., London.—"Service salaries. Communicate contents this and telegram twenty-fifth July to London, Manchester Chambers of Commerce and Graham Stewart. Have cabled them requesting support; also have telegraphed Prime Minister urging some reply. Unofficial members Legislative Council now offered provide exchange compensation from 'Colonies' funds."—Hay, Secretary, China Association, Hongkong Branch.

MRS. BESANT.

Release Subject to Promises.

Simla, September 5.—At the Autumn Session of the Imperial Legislative Council this morning, at question time Mr. Jinnah asked: "In view of the recent announcement, and also the proposed visit of Mr. Montagu, and having regard to the feelings which have been aroused in the country by the internment of Mrs. Besant and her co-workers, do the Government of India propose to consider the question of their release?"

Sir William Vincent replied:—The Government of India are prepared to recommend the Government of Madras to remove the restrictions placed on Mrs. Besant and Messrs. Wadia and Arundale, under the Defence of India Rules, if the Government of India are satisfied these persons will abstain from unconstitutional and violent methods of political agitation during the remainder of the war. In taking this course the Government of India are actuated by the confident hope that the recent announcement of His Majesty's Government, and the approaching visit of Mr. Montagu to this country, will have such a tranquillising effect on the political situation, as to ensure the calm and dispassionate consideration of the difficult problems which are to be investigated during his stay in this country. The Government of India are prepared, subject to the same conditions, to take the same course in regard to other persons upon whom restrictions have been placed under these Rules, merely by reason of their violent methods of political agitation.

Touching on the internment of Mrs. Besant, His Excellency the Viceroy, in the course of his speech said:—"I had intended to deal in my speech with Mrs. Besant's internment, but the answer to the question on the subject which you have just heard makes this unnecessary. I would only add that Lord Pentland's Government took action against her with the greatest reluctance, and after Lord Pentland had personally attempted to dissuade Mrs. Besant from the course which she was pursuing."

This statement was received with much satisfaction by the Indian Members, and created a considerable sensation in the galleries.

Calcutta, September 6.—The *Statesman* says: In a language of the man in the street, the Government of India have climbed down. Everyone knows if Mrs. Besant had engaged not to indulge in unconstitutional and violent methods she would never have been interned. Further, if she had given that assurance she would have been released. She will continue her methods, and has never been either violent or unconstitutional; and will consequently take up the propaganda at the point at which it was interrupted. It is to be hoped Mrs. Besant will be merciful. The surrender to mere noise can only be regarded as the worst possible preparation for the task of coping with the Home Rule agitation, and is not improved by the probability of concessions, dictated by Mr. Montagu as a preliminary to the tour.

The *Englishman* views the release with misgiving. It will be a confession of weakness in the face of impudent and unconstitutional agitation, such as we had hoped no Government would ever contemplate, least of all in times like these. The promise, so far it is only a promise, is not confined to Mrs. Besant and her circle. It is extended to all persons upon whom restrictions have been placed and includes men suspected of complicity in crimes of violence. Are these also to be released? We trust Government will at once declare that for these there can be no release. It would mean an inevitable return of anarchical conditions which will make the dispassionate discussion of reform proposals impossible.

The *Benutzer*: Sir W. Vincent's reply and the Viceroy's conciliatory references must have a reassuring and favourable effect upon the whole country. This is a fairly satisfactory way to wriggle out of the difficulty and to pour oil over troubled waters. Mrs. Besant and her associates were never guilty of such methods in the past and will accordingly disclaim such proceedings in future.

EDITOR IN TROUBLE.

Alleged Demand of Money by Menace.

The editor of the *Macao Daily Press*, a Chinese newspaper, was charged before Mr. A. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this afternoon, with demanding money by menace, from a well-known Hongkong Chinese doctor, of Queen's Road Central, Mr. Mattingley prosecuted and Mr. Davidson defended.

Mr. Mattingley said that this was a case against the editor of the *Macao Daily Press*, a Chinese newspaper, and the allegation against him was that on several occasions he wrote complainant threatening that unless he was paid the sum of \$200, he would insert a disparaging paragraph in his newspaper, which had been published in a Kongmoon newspaper. He further went on to threaten that this publication would be followed by others more damaging, if the money was not paid. A trap was laid for defendant. The chief Chinese detective arranged to be present when an appointment had been made with complainant and defendant. Defendant was handed two marked notes, each of \$100, each, and they were taken from him by the Police. Defendant was caught red-handed. His (Mr. Mattingley's) firm, when they were instructed, made the necessary arrangements for the Chinese detective to be present.

Complainant, in the box, said defendant handed him a business card which bore the following:—"Kwong San-wo, otherwise Kwok Wah, otherwise Pi Lit, a native of Kwangtung Province, a law scholar, headmaster of schools, an ex-magistrate of the Fe Yuen District, and then transferred to act as the magistrate of the Sud On District, and in addition to this to act as the Chief Judicial, Military and Police Officer, having hitherto been a Commander of the Republican Army, now Chief Manager of the *Macao Daily Press*."

Complainant went on to say that defendant produced a Kongmoon newspaper and pointing out a paragraph damaging to complainant's reputation, said that he was trying to get the same matter to put in his newspaper. He further pointed out that if he did so it would damage his (complainant's) reputation very much indeed. However he would undertake not to publish it if complainant would take an advertisement space, which would usually cost \$30 a year. In this case, however, he would want \$200 as it would be for a long term. No business was done that day. Subsequent visits were paid, and letters from defendant received. Witness then put the matter in the hands of his solicitors. The case was adjourned.

GENERAL KORNILOFF.

Some Particulars of His Career.

The Petrograd correspondent of the *Times* wrote on August 1:—The news came to-morrow that General Korniloff had been appointed supreme Commander-in-Chief. He has been in command of the armies on this front for just 12 days. But to dispassionate observers of recent events it was evident that such a remarkable man was bound to play a most prominent part in the events of the future and that his career must be closely identified with the destinies of Russia.

General Korniloff was born on June 26, 1870, in a little village of Western Siberia, of very humble Cossack parents. Compelled from his earliest infancy to work hard to support his family, he managed by his indomitable energy and self-taught, to enter the Cadet Corps at the age of 18. Within six years he had mastered foreign languages and entered the Artillery College at Petrograd, and in 1892 obtained his commission. Everywhere at the head of his class, an excellent mathematician, and an erudite historian, he might, had he chosen, have had an easy and brilliant career in the metropolis, instead, he chose Tartarstan, attracted by the prospect of hard work, and expeditions to dangerous frontiers, and of the study of new peoples.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE NEW BRITISH OFFENSIVE.

Complete Success on Six-Mile Front.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: The attack this morning on a six miles front southward from Tower Hamlets to the eastward of St. Julien was entirely successful. The enemy later made a series of heavy counter-attacks along the new front and hard fighting is continuing at certain points. An attack carried out by English troops southward of the Ypres-Menin Road successfully completed the capture of Tower Hamlets Spur and took possession of strong field-works on the eastern slopes, these forming our objectives. We repulsed a powerful counter-attack from Gheluvelt and met obstinate resistance on the right of our main attack northward of the Ypres-Menin Road. There was heavy fighting in the area over which the enemy counter-attacked yesterday. After a severe all day long struggle the English and Scottish battalions ejected the enemy from their positions and accomplished their allotted task of securing the flank of our principal attack. We relieved two companies of Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders who had held out with great gallantry all night in a forward position in which they were isolated. The enemy later developed another counter-attack in great strength in this sector, where fierce fighting continues. The Australians further north cleared the remainder of Polygon Wood and captured a trench system eastwards, these forming their day's objectives.

On the Australian left English, Scottish and Welsh battalions, penetrating the defenses for nearly a mile in depth, stormed Zonnebeke and gained their objective. A counter-attack eastward of Polygon Wood was repulsed. North-Midland and London Territorials, attacking on the left on both sides of the Wicte Gravenstafel and St. Julien-Gravenstafel roads captured their objectives and beat off a counter-attack. Our line here has been advanced to a depth of half a mile across country defended by many fortified farms and concrete gun emplacements. The enemy in the afternoon launched a second counter-attack with larger forces and pressed us back a short distance on a narrow front. Our counter-attack re-captured the bulk of the lost ground. Over a thousand were taken prisoner. There are very large numbers of German dead and the enemy's losses are again heavy.

Our aeroplanes were extremely active yesterday. Successful raids were made on an aerodrome and railway sidings near Ghent, where a large fire started; also on aerodromes at Courtrai and Cinnbray, billets eastward of Lens and hutments south-westward of Boulers. A total of five tons of explosives was dropped. A further five tons were dropped and many thousand machine gun rounds fired during the night on Menin and Werwick and on troops and transport on the roads leading thence to the battle front.

There was much air fighting and a record number of hostile machines was accounted for. Seventeen were brought down and six driven down. A three seater bombing machine was also shot down. One of our machines is missing.

Details of the Fighting.

London, Sept. 26. Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, wiring on Wednesday says: The Flanders campaign has been continued in a manner which we cannot but regard with admiration and satisfaction. Both the strategic idea and tactical methods show the consummate skill with which all the teachings of the war have been applied. In the early days of this great struggle we learnt much from the Germans; to-day it is the simple truth to say they are learning much from us. On Thursday last we bit into the great Flanders ridge system to a depth of fifteen hundred yards. To-day we have gone on to a scarcely less degree. The great defeat which the German wireless concludes the British suffered four days well. "May be we are utterly crushed" on the same terms as doubtless we shall soon. The fighting throughout to-day's battle has been severe and frequently desperate in character. Some of the prisoners state the attack was unexpected but the preparations of the enemy do not bear this out. On Thursday last our success threw the enemy into such a state of alarm that he seems to have been hurriedly "milking" his divisions north and south of the battlefront for reinforcements, throwing these into the furnace as fast as they could rush up. Since then von Arnim has stiffened his resistance to the full extent of his resources.

It has become almost habit of phrase to speak of each fresh battle as the hardest of the war but I honestly believe it will prove to be literally true to apply this description to the fight which developed at daylight this morning. Therefore it speaks volumes for the skill, leadership and gallantry of our troops that we achieved another such fine success in the teeth of such bitter opposition. The battle began with a German attack yesterday. In the north to-day's operations went with almost faultless precision, possibly due to the circumstance that the opposition was much less determined than further south. Indeed a number of Saxons surrendered gratuitously to our men declaring they were sick of the war, glad to be finished with the beastly business and that there were others only awaiting a similar chance to surrender. In the centre the attack also went successfully, though there was some hard fighting. The Anzacs pressed forward in their usual irresistible way and early in the morning low-flying airmen reported them moving across Polygon Woodcourse before their patrols had penetrated well into the further part of Polygon Wood. They were unopposed and therefore miserably sure of their ground. But it was south of the Anzac right that the severest opposition of the day was encountered. The troops here had borne the full brunt of the heavy German attack of the previous morning and the Germans shelled them the heaviest. Nevertheless progress was made but slowly in comparison to the Anzac push. This was early in the day and the necessary steps were promptly taken to relieve the pressure at this spot and secure the uniformity of our advance.

The Australians took three hundred prisoners in dugouts in Polygon Wood in their first advance. The story of the fighting is still somewhat obscure but the latest news is of the best. Although the situation in part of the line which crosses the Ypres-Menin road is not yet quite clear there is good reason to believe the dogged valour of our troops will largely overcome the Hun resistance here and that the advance has been carried well forward. Elsewhere along the long front of attack we gained our objectives. This means an extreme penetration of about three quarters of a mile across ground of the utmost tactical value, densely studded with camouflaged strong points held with exceptional strength in depth. The count of the prisoners is incomplete; probably it will reach four figures, though in fighting of this character the total of prisoners is no criterion of the measure of success. So far there are no tidings of German counter-attacks although our troops are everywhere prepared to meet them. The runs of Ypres have taken another long stride into the back area since this morning. Reports regarding our casualties vary. In some parts we certainly suffered considerably, whilst in others we reached our goal with almost ridiculously small losses. Therefore it is reasonable to hope the aggregate will show a low proportion of casualties as the price of the valuable military results obtained. Once again we have got on famously with the war in this vital theatre.

NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO. EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PURCHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives.
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This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG and BELAWAN DELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences and carries a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to:

York Building, Tel. 1574.

Hongkong, 30th Dec., 1916.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO. U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers "ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA." 14,000 tons each.

Hongkong to San Francisco,

via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

s.s. "COLOMBIA" Oct. 10th.

s.s. "VENEZUELA" Nov. 7th.

s.s. "ECUADOR" Dec. 4th.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., Apply to—

Company's Office in

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,

Chater Road.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO. LTD., & CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer \$ 7.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 12.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 6.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer 11.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

FRIDAY, 28th SEPTEMBER, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 4.00 p.m. Faislan.

SATURDAY, 29th SEPTEMBER, 1917.

8.00 a.m. Honam. | 8.00 a.m. Heungshan.
10.00 p.m. Heungshan. | 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Taishan Tons 2,008. | s.s. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.
HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 30th SEPTEMBER, 1917.

The Company's Steamship "TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.
N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

The attention of the Public is drawn to the special facilities afforded by the Police Department of the Macao Government. Passes are issued at the Police Station facing the Company's Wharf thus obviating delay and trouble in having to apply at this Head Police Station for permits.

Fares: Saloon, Single \$3, Return \$5.

FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "SUI TAI"

Leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m. and Canton to Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO. LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

s.s. SAINAM 588 Tons, and s.s. MANNING 569 Tons.
One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m. and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI.

These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

HONGKONG, CANTON, & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO. LTD.

ROYAL MAIL LINE (Sui Tai) Opposite the Police Station

SHIPPING.

"NEDERLAND" ROYAL MAIL LINE.

"ROTTERDAM LLOYD" ROYAL MAIL LINE.

(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "ROTTERDAMSCH LLOYD")

JOINT SERVICE.

between NETHERLAND'S EAST INDIES, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via Nagasaki, Yokohama and Honolulu:

Steamers.	Tons.	Sails.
"OPHIR"	8,000	October 12th.
"PRINSES JULIANA"	14,000	October 24th.
"WILIS"	8,000	November 7th.
"REMBRANDT"	10,000	November 21st.
"COENTOER"	10,000	December 5th.
"RINDJANI"	8,000	December 19th.
"VONDEL"	10,000	January 2nd.
"ORANJE"	8,000	
"CROUIN"	10,000	
"KONINKIN DER NEDERLANDEN"	15,000	

These superior passenger steamers have accommodation for first and second class saloon passengers.

For further particulars please apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LIJN.

Agents—JAVA PACIFIC MAIL SERVICE.

NOTICE.

THOS. COOK & SON.

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, etc.

OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

TICKETS SUPPLIED to ALL PARTS of the WORLD at Tariff Rates.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates. Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE," containing Sailings and Fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free on application.

Telegraphic address "COUPON." THOS. COOK & SON.

Telephone No. 624. HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS, HONGKONG.

also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.

Chief Office—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

NOTICE.



MITSUBISHI GOSHI KWAISHA (MITSUBISHI CO.)

COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF

YAKISIMA COAL, MUTSUGI, KISAKI, YOSHIKAWA, 2018, KASABATA, SAKI, KASABA, SHIBU, KANIVANADA, BIRAI and SYUDEN Cellulose.

Agents for SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE: MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES:—NAGASAKI

MOJI, KASABU, WAKAMATSU,

OTABU, MURORAN, HAKODATE,

KOBE, OSAKA, KURE, TOKYO, YOKO-

HAMA, NAGOYA, TSUBUGI, VIAD,

YOSHIOKA, HAKITOW, PEKING,

LONDON, NEW YORK, SHANGHAI,

HONGKONG, HAITHONG and CANTON.

Cable Address:—"IWASAKI"

Codes: AL, A.B.A. 5th Ed. West-

ern Union, and Bentley's.

AGENCY:—

CHINKIANG—Messrs. GEAR-

ING & CO., MANILA—Messrs.

MACDONALD & CO., SINGA-

PORE—Messrs. BORNEO CO.

LTD., GLASGOW—Messrs. A.R.

BROWN, MCABLANE & CO., LTD.

For Particulars apply to—

K. KATO,

Manager,

Hongkong, No. 2, Padda

CONSIGNEES

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Company's Steamship

"HIRANO MARU,"

having arrived, Consignees of

Cargo are hereby informed that

their Goods are being

landed and placed at their

risk in the Hongkong and

Kowloon Wharf & Godown Com-

pany's Godowns at Kowloon

where each consignment will be

sorted out mark by mark and de-

livery can be obtained as soon as

the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried

on unless instructions are given

to the contrary before NOON

TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 3rd

October, 1917, will be subject to

rent.

Damaged packages must be left

in the Godowns for examination

by the Consignees and the Co.'s

representatives at an appointed

hour on Tuesday & Friday. All

claims must be presented

within ten days of the steamer's

arrival here, after which date

they cannot be recognised. No

claims will be admitted after

the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Agents.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1917.

HOTEL LISTS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Anderson G E	Jacobson A J
Aitken S	Kerr Dr F T
Andrews W B	Kline Mrs M F
Birbeck E J	Little C
Birrell J D	Longinotto Leo
Bisner Mr & Mrs H	Ludlow S
Bowall W G	Lavallo G Gordon
Bullcock Mrs E L	Laurence Mr & Mrs
Branch Capt & Mrs C	Levinson M C
Brown Mr & Mrs K	Macdonald A D
Bullcock Capt E	Macdonald Mr & Mrs
Courtesy G L	Macdonald Mrs J
Croft Mrs F M	Macdonald Mr & Mrs
Castello G E	Macdonald Mrs J
Cappleton D E	Macdonald Mr & Mrs
Courtesy J D	Macdonald Mrs J
Courtney M	Macdonald Mr & Mrs
Croft Mrs F M	Macdonald Mrs J
Cooper Dr & Mrs J	Macdonald Mr & Mrs
Donnelly D B	Macdonald Mrs J
Davenport W B	Macdonald Mr & Mrs
Earle Miss Doris A	Macdonald Mrs J
Farley K M	Macdonald Mr & Mrs
Fountain G E L	Macdonald Mrs J
Guthrie Mrs	Macdonald Mr & Mrs
Gale J F	Macdonald Mrs J
Goulbourn V	Macdonald Mr & Mrs
Grimm J W	Macdonald Mrs J
Graham Mrs	Macdonald Mr & Mrs
Glen W H	Macdonald Mrs J
Hewitt D B	Macdonald Mr & Mrs
Hodge W J	Macdonald Mrs J
Hall Capt T F	Macdonald Mr & Mrs
Hodgins Mrs A E	Macdonald Mrs J
Hawthorn J	Macdonald Mr & Mrs
Joseph E M	Macdonald Mrs J
Jourdain M E	Macdonald Mr & Mrs
	Macdonald Mrs J

PEAK HOTEL.

Bruce Mrs	Macdonald Mrs
Burk D K	Macdonald Mr & Mrs
Buckwater Mrs	Macdonald Mrs J
Bignall Mrs	Macdonald Mr & Mrs
Barnes Mr & Mrs	Macdonald Mrs J
Cary Mr & Mrs F	Macdonald Mr & Mrs
Compton A	Macdonald Mrs J
Cooper Miss	Macdonald Mr & Mrs
Corra Mrs J	Macdonald Mrs J
Cosgrove Mrs	Macdonald Mr & Mrs
Carter Mr & Mrs	Macdonald Mrs J
A E	Macdonald Mr & Mrs
Davis Mr W B	Macdonald Mrs J
David A	Macdonald Mr & Mrs
Debnage Miss	Macdonald Mrs J
Debnage Mr & Mrs	Macdonald Mr & Mrs
Debnage Mr & Mrs F	Macdonald Mrs J
Ellis S H	Macdonald Mr & Mrs
Evans F W	Macdonald Mrs J
Fuller Debnage	Macdonald Mr & Mrs
Fulton Mrs	Macdonald Mrs J
Graham Mrs	Macdonald Mr & Mrs
Gaudier Mrs	Macdonald Mrs J
Griffith G H G	Macdonald Mr & Mrs
Gibson Dr	Macdonald Mrs J
Grooms Mrs	Macdonald Mr & Mrs
Hale Mr & Mrs B	Macdonald Mrs J
Hooker Dr & Mrs	Macdonald Mr & Mrs
A W	Macdonald Mrs J
Johnson F B	Macdonald Mr & Mrs
Kadoorie Sir Ellis	Macdonald Mrs J
Kling T	Macdonald Mr & Mrs
Leavelle Mr & Mrs	Macdonald Mrs J
Laundry Mrs	Macdonald Mr & Mrs
Langrill Miss	Macdonald Mrs J
Manasse Miss	Macdonald Mr & Mrs
	Macdonald Mrs J

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

Almond Mrs R	Macdonald A D
Anderson J B Flynn	Manners Mr & Mrs
Bannerman G	Mason Mrs
Budge W	Miller J C
Boger W J	Nathans Mrs
Cheng Mr	Nathans Mrs
Condon W	Parsons Mr & Mrs
Carson C W	Parsons Mr & Mrs
Clark D	Pearman H
Fetherley K M	Petrie Mrs C
Finlayson Mr & Mrs	Richards Mrs
Fisher F B	Richards Mrs
Hammes Mr & Mrs	Smith Mrs C E
Hausen L	Routh W M
Hartley S	Sims M
Hawker A S	Sligh E M
Jackson Mr & Mrs	Stewart Mrs
Wm	Siefert Mrs
James H	Smith J E
Jones Mr & Mrs	Sligh Mrs
Janzen	Snyder Mr & Mrs J
Larson D	Soyor Mrs
Liddell Mrs	Thomas J E
McGowan	Underwood Mr &
McAlpine Mr & Mrs	Yule C A

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Huge Shipbuilding Plan of U.S. Arranged.

The Government's shipbuilding programme calls for a total of 1,270 ships of 7,988,000 tonnage. It was revealed to-day in estimates the Shipping Board, I. J. sent to Mr. McAdoo, on which to base a request for a new billion-dollar appropriation. This in addition to nearly 2,000,000 tons of shipping now building in United States yards, commanded by the Emergency Fleet Corporation. A large part of the Government fleet and of the commandeered fleet will have been completed by the end of the present fiscal year, 30th June, 1918. Building, commandeering and purchase of vessels will total about \$2,000,000,000. Estimates of the entire cost of construction are given as follows:—Contracts already let, 433 ships of 1,919,200 tons, \$286,000,000. Contracts ready to let, 145 ships of 2,968,000 tons, \$455,000,000. Under negotiation, 237 ships of 1,281,000 tons, \$194,600,000. One hundred and fifty miscellaneous vessels of 1,800,000 tons, \$300,000,000. Construction of Government-owned fabricating yards, \$35,000,000. Commandeering will cost \$515,000,000, and the purchase of ships \$150,000,000. The Board has already received for construction \$550,000,000 and for commandeering \$250,000,000. The Board now desires from Congress authorization to spend for construction, \$719,500,000; for commandeering, \$265,000,000, and for purchase, \$150,000,000. The appropriation asked to carry the Board through the fiscal year is divided as follows:—Building, \$400,000,000; commandeering, \$265,000,000, and purchase \$150,000,000.

Indian Port Affairs.

The Colombo port authorities, in view of the scarcity of tonnage and in order to give vessels taking no cargo quick despatch, so that the fullest use may be made of cargo carrying capacity, have decided to abolish the penalty of Rs. 200 imposed on vessels working on a Sunday. The Calcutta Port Trust, to avoid an anticipated deficit, propose to further increase the charges on goods and shipping. The proposals are that on general goods the war surcharge should be increased from six to eleven annas a ton, on cargo coal from two to six annas, on bunker coal from one to three annas, on manganese ore from one and a half to six annas, and on pig iron from four to eight annas; that the war surcharge on vessels should be doubled, or, in other words, that the shipping charges in force prior to February 1st, 1915, should be enhanced by a further 50 per cent. It is stated that a scheme has been prepared to develop the port of Aragam Bay, on the east coast of Ceylon, which it is expected in time will become the principal seaport of Batticaloa South.

China Coast Gazette.

M. C. S. McAllister, second officer, Chenan, is on reserve; Mr. C. Nyborg, from reserve, has gone second officer, Chenan; Captain E. P. Partridge, of the Hangchow, is on reserve; Captain W. Owen Jones, from reserve, has gone master, Hangchow; Mr. H. Matthews, supernumerary chief officer, Fatehan, is on reserve; Mr. J. Daley, supernumerary second officer, Fatehan, has gone chief officer, Fatehan; Mr. F. H. Locke, chief officer, Haichow, has gone chief officer, Changchow; Mr. J. E. Richards, chief officer, Changchow, has gone chief officer, Haichow; Mr. O. E. Page, chief officer, Hupel, has gone chief officer, Kinshan; Mr. J. M. Byrne, second officer, Koonshing, has gone second officer, Tuckwo; Mr. E. H. Kirwan, second officer, Tuckwo, has resigned; Mr. J. Sandilo, second officer, Tangwah, has gone second officer, Hainchi; Mr. W. A. D. S. from leave, has gone second officer, Hainchi; Mr. R. Ferguson, chief officer, Salar, has resigned; Mr. J. Webster, chief officer, Kinshan, is on reserve; Mr. N. E. Major, chief officer, Manapouri, has resigned; Mr. E. L. Hurley, supernumerary chief officer, Manapouri, has gone chief officer, Manapouri.

Chinkiang Shipping.

The total number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared at Chinkiang during the quarter which ended in March 1917, was 1,335 vessels of 1,743,912 tons, a decrease of 37 vessels but only 29 tons from the same quarter in 1916. The percentages of the various flags of the total were 45.6 per cent. British, 22.9 per cent. Japanese, 22.9 per cent. Chinese, and 1.6 per cent. American. Of the river steamers 46.0 per cent. were British, 30.8 per cent. Japanese, 22.8 per cent. Chinese, and 0.4 per cent. American; and of the coast steamers 45.5 per cent. American, 44.7 per cent. British, 9.8 per cent. Japanese.

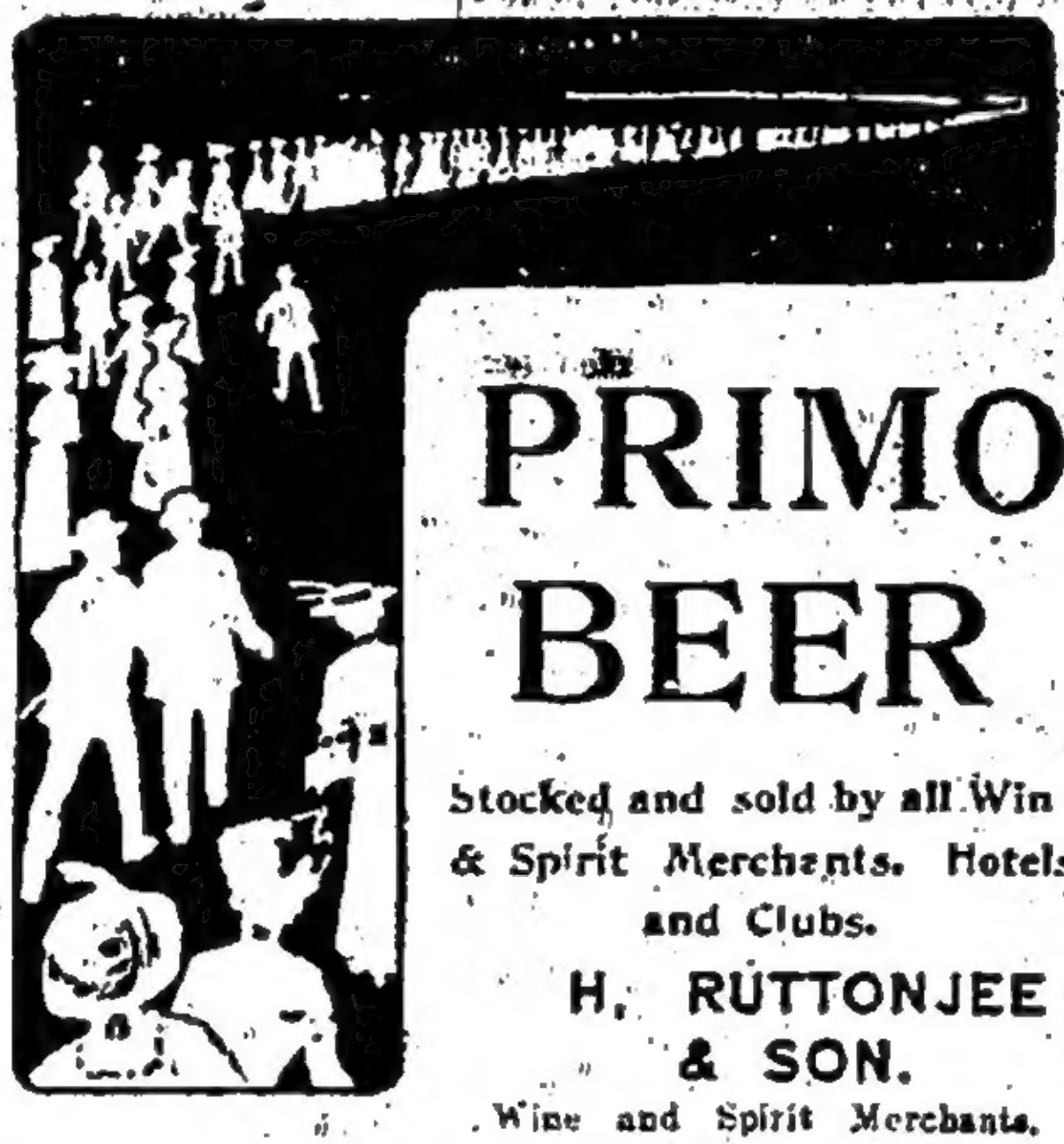
Trans-Pacific Service.

There are now 54 steamers aggregating 371,000 tons engaged on the trans-Pacific service, whereas there were only 46 steamers aggregating 351,000 tons in July, 1914, just prior to the outbreak of the war. These figures constitute an increase of eight in number and 20,000 in tonnage. Among 46 steamers on the trans-Pacific run in July, 1914, six with an aggregate tonnage of 38,183 belonged to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha; six of 36,728 tons to the Osaka Shosen Kaisha; five of 45,462 tons to the Toyo Kisen Kaisha; three of 51,727 tons to the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.; seven of 60,881 tons to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Ltd.; one of 20,718 tons to the Great Northern Pacific Steamship Company; three of 19,428 tons to the Blue Funnel Line; four of 19,170 tons to the Hamburg-America Line and nine of 42,334 tons to the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company. Among steamers at present engaged on the trans-Pacific line, four totalling 14,182 tons are under the Nippon Yusen

Kaisha, running between Hongkong and Victoria and Seattle, while three totalling 12,697 tons are on the company's Kobe Seattle line. Three extra vessels of 10,571 aggregate tons are on the run between Yokohama and Seattle. The Osaka Shosen Kaisha has one vessel of 3,052 tons on the Yokohama-San Francisco Line, six of 42,153 tons on the Tacoma-Hongkong line and seven of 30,146 aggregate tons on its extra Japan-Tacoma line. The Toyo Kisen Kaisha has six vessels of 60,319 tons on its San Francisco-Hongkong line. The Canadian Pacific Ocean Service has four of 49,812 tons on its Vancouver-Hongkong line. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company has three vessels of 16,899 tons on its San Francisco-Hongkong line. The Blue Funnel Line has four of 38,471 tons on the Pacific run, which have been since commandeered. The Java-China-Japan Line has four vessels of 18,071 tons. The China Mail Steamship Company has one ship of 5,060 tons on its San Francisco-Hongkong run. The Java-Pacific Line has eight ships of 49,600 tons on its Batavia-San Francisco Line via Japan.

Result of a Fire. Five thousand jam jars, ordered by the Northampton Food Economy Committee, arrived from Sheffield all cracked and useless. The truck had evidently caught fire on the way and a hose had been turned on to extinguish the flames.

VISITING
THE HOME OF



PRIMO BEER

Stocked and sold by all Win & Spirit Merchants, Hotels and Clubs.

H. RUTTONJEE & SON.
Wine and Spirit Merchants.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES;
B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

MARINE INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCES.

SHIPPING.

REFINERIES.

MINING.

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, & C.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

COTTON MILLS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CORRECTED TO MONDAY

SEPTEMBER 26, 1917.

BENJAMIN & POTTS

Share and General Brokers.

Princes Building.

Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

BUYING.

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100.

Chinese, 20 cts. pieces 15 1/2 dts.

Chinese, 1.10 13 1/2 dts.

Hongkong 20 cts. pieces 14 1/2 dts.

Hongkong 10 11 1/2 dts.

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 5% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

行銀業實法中

Capital (14 Paid up) — France 45,000,000

(1/3 of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors Andre Berthelot.

General Manager A. J. Pernot.

HEAD OFFICE: 74 Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS

BRANCHES: PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, and SAIGON.

BANKERS.

In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.

In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.

In ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. ROUET DE JOUREL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH: Queen's Building, Tel. No. 2332

5, Chater Road.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1917

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

EVERY 10 MIN.

10.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M.

12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.

1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.

2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.

3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.

4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.

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